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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE; LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS; BLACK ALLIANCE FOR JUST IMMIGRATION; HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS; KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON; CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA; CITY OF SALINAS, CALIFORNIA; CITY OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA; RODNEY ELLIS; and ADRIAN GARCIA,

Plaintiffs,

V.

WILBUR L. ROSS, JR., in his official capacity as Secretary of Commerce; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; STEVEN DILLINGHAM, in his official capacity as Director of the U.S. Census Bureau; and U.S. CENSUS BUREAU.

## Defendants.

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CASE NO. 5:20-cv-05799-LHK

**MOTION FOR STAY AND  
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Date: September 17, 2020

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Place: Courtroom 8, 4th Floor, San Jose

Judge: Hon. Lucy H. Koh

## NOTICE OF MOTION

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

3 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiffs National Urban League, League of Women  
4 Voters, Black Alliance for Just Immigration, Harris County, Texas, King County, Washington,  
5 City of Los Angeles, California, City of San Jose, California, Rodney Ellis, and Adrian Garcia  
6 (“Plaintiffs”) respectfully move the Court for a stay of agency action under 5 U.S.C. § 705, and a  
7 preliminary injunction under Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Civil L.R. 7-2  
8 of the Civil Local Rules of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. In  
9 light of the circumstances and timing issues addressed herein, and pursuant to stipulation by the  
10 parties, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court set the motion for hearing on Thursday,  
11 September 17, 2020, or as soon thereafter as may be reasonably heard by the Court, based on an  
12 agreed expedited briefing schedule whereby Defendants will file their opposition papers by  
13 September 4, 2020 and Plaintiffs will file their reply papers by September 10, 2020. Plaintiffs  
14 have requested expedited resolution of this motion because Defendants have indicated that,  
15 under the plan that is the subject of Plaintiffs’ challenge, Defendants will discontinue data  
16 collection after September 30, 2020.

## RELIEF SOUGHT

18 For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court grant their  
19 motion and order relief as follows:

- A stay of the U.S. Census Bureau’s August 3, 2020 plan and shortened timeline for accomplishing the 2020 United States Census (“Rush Plan”); and
- A preliminary injunction prohibiting Defendants Secretary of Commerce Wilber J. Ross (“Secretary Ross”), U.S. Department of Commerce, Director of the Census Bureau Steven Dillingham (“Director Dillingham”), and U.S. Census Bureau (collectively, “Defendants”) from implementing the Rush Plan or otherwise shortening the preexisting timeline for conducting the 2020 Census under the April 13, 2020 Plan (“COVID-19 Plan”).

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1      **I. INTRODUCTION**

2      Conducting the United States decennial census is a massive undertaking, with weighty  
3      constitutional implications and substantial effects on the lives of hundreds of millions of  
4      Americans. It forms the basis for the distribution of political power at the federal, state, and  
5      local levels, dictates the distribution of \$1.5 trillion in federal funding, and is relied on by a host  
6      of businesses, governments, and non-profits for critical operations. Given these stakes, the  
7      census takes time to do right: time to plan, time to implement, time to gather information from  
8      over a hundred million households, and time to turn that raw data into reliable results. The  
9      Census Bureau spent more than a decade creating a detailed plan (the “2018 Operational Plan”)  
10     to conduct each and every step of this crucial and complicated endeavor. That plan reflected the  
11     Bureau’s considered conclusions as to how long each of the various 2020 Census processes  
12     would take, with appropriate timelines set out for completion.

13     Then the COVID-19 pandemic threw all of this careful planning into disarray. With the  
14     pandemic halting critical census operations, the Bureau recognized that it had no choice but to  
15     adjust the timelines to ensure a full and fair Census. In April of this year, the Bureau issued a  
16     revised plan (the “COVID-19 Plan”) which extended the overall timeline for accomplishing the  
17     2020 Census but largely preserved the same amount of time for accomplishing each step in the  
18     census process. This COVID-19 Plan, the Bureau explained, was intended to “[e]nsure a  
19     complete and accurate count of all communities.” Ex. 3 at 1 (Rush Plan Operational  
20     Adjustments Timeline). The Bureau immediately proceeded to implement the COVID-19 Plan  
21     through the spring and summer. And as late as July, officials reaffirmed that the ongoing  
22     COVID-19 pandemic and its resulting disruptions had made it impossible to complete an  
23     accurate count on the earlier 2018 Operational Plan’s schedule.

24     On August 3, Defendants reversed course and issued a new plan (the “Rush Plan”).  
25     Although the COVID-19 pandemic had only worsened in the interim, the Rush Plan shortens the  
26     timelines and severely curtails the time devoted to the most important census operations. In  
27     announcing this new plan, Defendants made no effort to justify their abrupt change of position.  
28     They did not say that the Bureau was wrong about the timing assessments underlying the

1 COVID-19 Plan. They did not explain why Defendants now believed the Bureau could  
2 accomplish an accurate count in half the time (compressing eight and a half months of work into  
3 four months), even as the pandemic continued to surge. And they failed to examine many of the  
4 key aspects of the problem before them—most obviously, the devastating impact a shortened  
5 count would have on the accuracy and reliability of the resulting data.

6       Indeed, the Rush Plan does not explain the reason for the about-face *at all*. And although  
7 it references the December 31, 2020 statutory deadline for providing apportionment counts to the  
8 President, that deadline can neither explain nor excuse the Bureau’s change of position.  
9 Defendants did not rely on that deadline to justify their decision then and cannot, under  
10 established principles of administrative law, do so now. In any event, the Bureau had been  
11 implementing the COVID-19 Plan for months despite that statutory deadline, and just prior to  
12 announcement of the Rush Plan, officials confirmed that it is now impossible to meet that  
13 statutory deadline in any event because of delays caused by the pandemic—a tacit  
14 acknowledgment that any pre-pandemic statutory timeline must necessarily bow to the  
15 constitutional duty to conduct an accurate census.

16       In fact, the Rush Plan’s true motivation has nothing to do with Congress. Just two weeks  
17 before the Bureau’s August 3 reversal, the President issued a “Memorandum on Excluding  
18 Illegal Aliens From the Apportionment Base Following the 2020 Census” (the “Apportionment  
19 Exclusion Order”), intended to remove undocumented immigrants from the apportionment  
20 counts. The Rush Plan is meant to ensure that President Trump retains control over the final  
21 apportionment figures—regardless of the impact on the accuracy of the 2020 Census. The  
22 statutory deadline is (at best) pretext.

23       Defendants’ promulgation of the Rush Plan violates the minimum standards of reasoned  
24 decisionmaking required by the Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”). And it continues the  
25 administration’s pattern of acting first (in furtherance of political ends) and explaining later (in  
26 furtherance of a post-hoc justification that might hold up in court). *See Dep’t of Commerce v.*  
27 *New York*, 139 S. Ct. 2551, 2575-76 (2019) (holding that Secretary Ross’s stated rationale for  
28 adding citizenship question to 2020 Census was pretextual and violated APA); *Dep’t of*

1     *Homeland Sec. v. Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 140 S. Ct. 1891, 1909 (2020) (holding that agency  
2     failed to adequately address the consequences of its rescission of Deferred Action for Childhood  
3     Arrivals (“DACA”), in violation of the APA).

4             Defendants’ actions also violate the Constitution. The Enumeration Clause requires that  
5     decisions about how to conduct the census bear a “reasonable relationship to the accomplishment  
6     of an actual enumeration of the population, keeping in mind the constitutional purpose of the  
7     census.” *Wisconsin v. City of N.Y.*, 517 U.S. 1, 20 (1996). But the decision to cut short the 2020  
8     Census is directly adverse to the core constitutional goal of producing an accurate count, with  
9     particularly pronounced effects among communities of color and other harder-to-count groups.  
10    While the Bureau has considerable latitude in determining how to conduct the census, that  
11    discretion does not extend to taking actions directly contrary to an accurate count—and contrary  
12    to its own admissions of what is required for that accurate count.

13             Preliminary relief is necessary to prevent irreparable harm caused by the Rush Plan.  
14    Absent a stay of the Rush Plan, and an injunction preventing Defendants from finding another  
15    way to shorten the preexisting timelines for the 2020 Census under the COVID-19 Plan,  
16    Plaintiffs will suffer constitutional harm—by definition irreparable—due to the loss of political  
17    representation. They will lose out on federal funding tied to census data. They will be forced to  
18    expend additional, unrecoverable resources trying to ensure that their residents and members are  
19    counted. And Plaintiffs’ core activities and programs—many of which depend on accurate  
20    census data to be successful—will be harmed for the next decade.

21    **II. BACKGROUND**

22    **A. After Years of Analysis, the Census Bureau Promulgated the 2018  
23       Operational Plan**

24             The Constitution imposes “the responsibility to conduct an ‘actual Enumeration’ of the  
25     American public every 10 years, with the primary purpose of providing a basis for apportioning  
26     political representation among the States.” *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 24. The census’s principal  
27     constitutional purpose is political apportionment, but its importance extends far beyond that use.  
28     Census data is the “linchpin of the federal statistical system.” *Dep’t of Commerce v. U.S. House*

1 *of Reps.*, 525 U.S. 316, 341 (1999) (citation omitted). It is key to the redistricting process at the  
2 state and local level, to allocating trillions of dollars in federal grants and programs that provide  
3 basic support to communities nationwide, and to the decision-making of local governments,  
4 businesses, and non-profit organizations that rely on accurate census data to conduct their  
5 activities. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 5 at 5 (2018 Operational Plan, Version 4.0); Thompson Decl. ¶ 4.<sup>1</sup>

6 Congress has delegated its constitutional responsibility to conduct an “actual  
7 enumeration” to the Secretary of Commerce, who in turn oversees the Census Bureau in  
8 conducting the decennial census. 13 U.S.C. §§ 2, 4, 21, 141(a). The Bureau has stated that its  
9 goal for the 2020 Census is to “count everyone once, only once, and in the right place.” Ex. 5 at  
10 5. Accomplishing that enormous task for a population exceeding 300 million requires years of  
11 careful planning, followed by many months of sustained work. To this end, the Bureau spent  
12 most of a decade creating an operational plan to guide the 2020 Census. The Bureau’s subject-  
13 matter experts—including survey methodologists, statisticians, demographers, and  
14 mathematicians—consulted with outside experts, members of the Census Scientific Advisory  
15 Committee and the National Advisory Committee, and a range of stakeholders in formulating its  
16 2020 plans. Ex. 5 at 204. The Bureau also conducted at least fifteen tests between 2012 and  
17 2018, which it used to further refine its processes. *Id.* at 31-55.

18 On December 31, 2018, the Bureau promulgated the final version of its operational plan,  
19 which the Bureau called “Version 4.0” Ex. 5. The 2018 Operational Plan—together with a  
20 series of “detailed operational plans”—comprises the 2020 Census, determining both what needs  
21 to be done and how long the Bureau needs to do it. *See, e.g.*, Ex. 5 at 51-53 (charts of dates for  
22 various census operations). Most important, the Plan included detailed provisions governing

23 

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs’ motion is supported by a trio of experts with the knowledge and experience to  
24 analyze the Rush Plan’s impact on the 2020 Census. Mr. John Thompson, a former Director of  
25 the Census Bureau who previously oversaw all phases of the 2000 Census, concludes that the  
26 Rush Plan will have grave consequences because it sets unreasonable deadlines and will not  
27 allow the Bureau to deliver high-quality and accurate results. Dr. Sunshine Hillygus, who has  
28 published extensively on census participation, surveys, and data quality, concludes the Rush Plan  
will likely exacerbate differential undercounts of hard-to-count populations and lead to  
inaccuracies in enumeration. And Dr. Thomas Louis, a former Associate Director for Research  
and Methodology and Chief Scientist at the Bureau, who is intimately familiar with the statistical  
processes needed for generating high-quality census data, concludes that the Rush Plan will force  
the Bureau to cut corners in processing, leading to inaccurate and unreliable census data.

1 how the Bureau would go about counting individuals and obtaining the necessary information  
2 about their characteristics (data collection), and how it would transform that raw data into usable,  
3 reliable information (data processing).

4 **1. Data collection**

5 The 2018 Operational Plan specified how the Bureau would engage in data collection.  
6 The Bureau deploys many methods for data collection, but two are crucial here. The “self-  
7 response” method is the primary methodology for the 2020 Census. Heads of households  
8 provide their 2020 Census responses directly to the Bureau by mailing back a paper form, filling  
9 out an online form, or calling into Bureau telephone hotlines. Ex. 5 at 208. Such responses  
10 generate the highest quality data. But self-response has never, by itself, sufficed to count  
11 everyone, because many households fail to return mailed forms or to complete online forms.  
12 That problem is particularly pronounced in historically hard-to-count populations, including  
13 communities of color, young children, non-English speakers, low-income persons, persons  
14 experiencing homelessness, undocumented immigrants, and persons with mental and physical  
15 disabilities. *Id.* at 202.

16 According to the 2018 Operational Plan, for the tens of millions of households that do not  
17 respond on their own, the Bureau must engage in “non-response follow up” or “NRFU.” During  
18 this phase, the Bureau sends its employee enumerators directly to housing units so they can  
19 attempt to speak with an occupant and obtain information. *See* Ex. 5 at 12; *see also State of N.Y*  
20 *v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*, 315 F. Supp. 3d 766, 784 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) (noting Bureau’s  
21 argument that “the non-response followup could cure any diminished self-response”). As the  
22 Bureau has explained, the “NRFU Operation is entirely about hard-to-count populations,”  
23 including people of color, non-English speakers and individuals experiencing homelessness—the  
24 same populations that have disproportionately low self-response rates. Ex. 5 at 212; Hillygus  
25 Decl. ¶ 19. Under the 2018 Operational Plan, enumerators would generally conduct up to six  
26 visits to a household in an attempt to obtain the necessary data—and “cases in hard-to-count  
27 areas [could] receive more than six attempts to achieve a consistent response rate for all  
28 geographic areas.” Ex. 5 at 212.

1        If, after several attempts to contact the household, enumerators had not yet succeeded,  
2 they could seek to obtain information from a “proxy,” such as a neighbor or landlord, able to  
3 report on the status of the household and its members. *State of N.Y. v. U.S. Dep’t of Commerce*,  
4 351 F. Supp. 3d 502, 521 (S.D.N.Y. 2019), *aff’d in part, rev’d in part* by 139 S. Ct. 2551 (2019);  
5 Ex. 5 at 129. Similarly, if the Bureau had high-quality administrative records for a housing unit,  
6 enumerators could—after an initial contact attempt—use those records to fill in responses for  
7 that unit. Ex. 5 at 129. But use of proxies and many administrative records are less accurate  
8 than direct contact between enumerators and households. Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 21-29. And both  
9 tend to increase disparities in the count—*e.g.*, undocumented immigrants and persons of color  
10 are significantly less likely to have accurate administrative records. Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 22-23.

11        If enumerators were unable to obtain the necessary information during their (at least) six  
12 visits, and high-quality administrative records and proxies were not available, the 2018  
13 Operational Plan stated that the Bureau would resort to “imputation”: essentially, assuming that a  
14 household’s characteristics are the same as those of nearby households. Thompson Decl. ¶ 20d;  
15 *State of N.Y.*, 351 F. Supp. 3d at 521 (“In other words, the Census Bureau will use a formula to  
16 extrapolate what it does not know about the population from what it already knows.”).  
17 Imputation is less accurate than other methods, since it depends on making assumptions—and  
18 becomes even less so the more widely it is used, since the “average” data used to fill in blanks  
19 will be based on a diminishing sample size. Louis Decl. ¶ 22 (“[T]he less data the Bureau has  
20 about housing units in a given geography, the more difficult it becomes for the Bureau to  
21 correctly impute households.”); Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 34-37. Thus, the 2018 Operational Plan called  
22 for using these alternative methods, including imputation, selectively and only after direct  
23 contact has failed.

24        During the non-response follow up period, the Bureau also engages in other vital  
25 operations, such as following up with self-responders who failed to enter certain information and  
26 correcting information that was reported erroneously. Ex. 5 at 123. And the Bureau engages in  
27 “Self-Response Quality Assurance” by re-collecting some census responses to ensure that the  
28 original submissions were accurate (thus protecting against enumerators falsifying information).

1        *Id.* In all, the 2018 Operational Plan specified that the Bureau would require eleven and a half  
2 weeks for the various aspects of non-response follow up. Ex. 15 at 43-44 (2020 Detailed  
3 Operational Plan For Nonresponse Followup, Version 2.0).

4                    **2.      Data processing**

5        The 2018 Operational Plan also detailed how the Bureau would engage in data  
6 processing. Once the raw data is collected, it must be processed in order to be usable. *See* Louis  
7 Decl. ¶¶ 15, 25-28. Experts at the Bureau must perform a wide variety of operations designed to  
8 transform written responses into computer-readable code, weed out redundant data, detect and  
9 fix over- or under-counts among groups, and generally identify errors, check for accuracy, and  
10 ensure that the data collected rises to the quality level of useful information that can reliably  
11 form the basis of apportionment, redistricting, and a host of federal, state, municipal, and private  
12 activities. *Id.* As just one example, once outlier data is identified, Bureau staff must devote time  
13 and resources to determining whether it is idiosyncratic or a marker for a more general problem,  
14 decide if it can be fixed or the data adjusted, and then revisit the resulting data looking for new  
15 and additional issues. *Id.* ¶ 28. The 2018 Operational Plan afforded the Bureau five months to  
16 process data for congressional reapportionment, and an additional three months to process census  
17 data for redistricting. And, in accordance with statutory deadlines set out in the Census Act, the  
18 Bureau planned to report apportionment data to the President by December 31, 2020, and  
19 redistricting data to the states by April 1, 2021. Ex. 5 at 9; *see* 13 U.S.C. § 141 (designating  
20 December 31, 2020, nine months after “the census day” of April 1, 2020, as the date to report  
21 apportionment data to the President, and April 31, 2021, as the date to report redistricting data).

22                    **B.      In Response to the Pandemic, the Bureau Issued the COVID-19 Plan**

23        On March 10, 2020, in accordance with the 2018 Operational Plan, the Bureau began to  
24 accept self-responses on its website. *See* Mike Schneider, *Census Bureau Site Goes Live As*  
25 *Counting Begins in Earnest* (Mar. 10, 2020).<sup>2</sup> Then, the COVID-19 pandemic surged and  
26 lockdowns became nearly universal. The Bureau was forced to confront the fact that the 2020  
27 Census could not proceed as usual. On March 18, the Bureau announced it would suspend all

28                    <sup>2</sup> <https://apnews.com/3fc59096ab138fdd4795386a2987c573>.

1 field operations for two weeks to “protect the health and safety of the American public.” Press  
2 Release, U.S. Census Bureau Director Steven Dillingham on Operational Updates, Release No.  
3 CB20-RTQ.08 (Mar. 18, 2020).<sup>3</sup> That suspension was extended for an additional two weeks.  
4 Press Release, Census Bureau Update on 2020 Field Operations, Release No. CB20-RTQ.14  
5 (Mar. 28, 2020).<sup>4</sup> During these suspensions, the Bureau halted all training and hiring of the  
6 hundreds of thousands of enumerators it needed to conduct non-response follow up, froze all  
7 background checks and fingerprinting required for hiring, and decreased office staff at regional  
8 centers responsible for processing mail-in self-response forms and the Bureau’s call centers. *See*  
9 Michael Wines, *It’s the Official Start to the 2020 Census. But No One Counted on a Pandemic*,  
10 N.Y. Times (Apr. 3, 2020).<sup>5</sup> The Bureau was also unable to conduct other crucial operations  
11 such as counting individuals experiencing homelessness, and delivering self-response forms to  
12 remote communities. *See* Ex. 12 at 2 (August 17 Review of Operational Plan).

13 On April 13, 2020, Director Dillingham and Secretary Ross amended the 2018  
14 Operational Plan to “[e]nsure a complete and accurate count of all communities,” “[p]rotect the  
15 health and safety of the American public and Census Bureau employees,” and “[i]mplement  
16 guidance from federal, state, and local authorities regarding COVID-19.” Ex. 3 at 1 (April 13  
17 COVID-19 Plan Statement); Ex. 4 at 1 (COVID-19 Plan Operational Adjustments Timeline).  
18 The amended plan shifted the timeline for data-collection and data-processing operations, to  
19 account for the delays caused by the pandemic. Under that COVID-19 Plan, the Bureau did not  
20 shorten any of those operations; it merely moved the timeline for their accomplishment deeper  
21 into the year in light of the pandemic.

22 For instance, the deadline for self-response, which was originally set to close July 31,  
23 2020, was changed to allow private households to submit data until October 31. Ex. 4 at 1.  
24 Non-response follow up—originally set to begin May 13, 2020 and conclude July 31—was  
25

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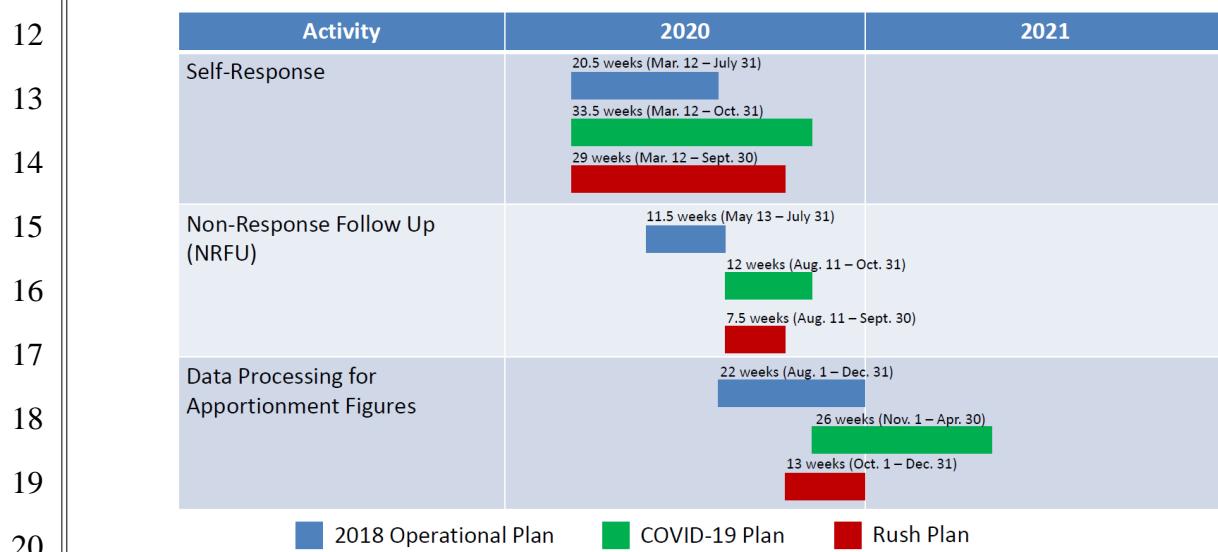
26 <sup>3</sup> <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/operational-update.html>.

27 <sup>4</sup> <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/update-on-2020-census-field-operations.html>.

28 <sup>5</sup> <https://www.nytimes.com/article/census-2020.html>.

1 shifted to begin on August 11 and conclude October 31. Ex. 4 at 2. This change preserved the  
2 same total time for the crucial non-response follow up process. Ex. 7 at 2-6 (June 2020 GAO  
3 Census Report) (detailing changes).

4 In fact, the timelines in the COVID-19 Plan differed from those in the 2018 Operational  
5 Plan in only one material respect: The Bureau granted itself an additional month to process data  
6 for apportionment (six months rather than five), recognizing the difficulties that the pandemic  
7 had introduced. Ex. 4 at 3; Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 16-17 (detailing difficulties introduced by COVID-  
8 19). To that end, the COVID-19 Plan gave the Bureau until April 2021 to report state-  
9 populations to the President. *See* Ex. 4 at 2 (stating that under “New Schedule” the Bureau will  
10 deliver apportionment counts to the President “by April 30, 2021”). The following chart  
11 summarizes the timeline shifts in the COVID-19 Plan:



21 Because this new timeline necessarily extended into 2021, Secretary Ross and Director  
22 Dillingham requested that Congress formally extend the December 31, 2020 statutory deadline  
23 for reporting the state-populations to the President, and the March 30, 2021 statutory deadline for  
24 delivering redistricting data to the states. The President publicly took the position that an  
25 extension of the statutory deadlines was appropriate, but not necessary, for the Bureau to shift its  
26 operational and data-delivery timelines. *See* Hansi Lo Wang, *Trump Officials Ask To Delay*  
27  
28

1     *Census Data For Voting Districts, House Seats*, NPR (Apr. 13, 2020).<sup>6</sup> In the President’s words:  
2     “I don’t know that you even have to ask them [Congress]. This is called an act of God. . . . They  
3     have to give it. I think 120 days isn’t nearly enough.” *Id.*

4                 Without awaiting any action from Congress, the Bureau immediately began  
5     implementing the COVID-19 Plan, and continued to do so through the end of July. For instance,  
6     the Bureau did not undertake any non-response follow-up in most of the country between May  
7     13 and July 31, the original timeframe in the 2018 Operational Plan. Ex. 4 at 3. Instead, the  
8     Bureau “soft-launched” door-knocking in a few regions in mid-July, and did not even plan to  
9     begin door-knocking across most of the country until August 9, 2020. Press Release, U.S.  
10    Census Bureau, *Door-to-Door Visits Begin Nationwide for 2020 Census* (Aug. 11, 2020).<sup>7</sup> The  
11    Bureau continually communicated to the public and local partners that self-responses would be  
12    accepted until October 31, and non-response follow up would continue until at least that date.  
13    Ex. 3 at 2; Ex. 4 at 1-2.

14                 Meanwhile, top Bureau officials repeatedly recognized that meeting the original  
15    deadlines set out in the 2018 Operational Plan—including the December 31 statutory deadline—  
16    would be impossible. In late May, Tim Olson, head of field operations for the 2020 Census,  
17    stated “[w]e have passed the point where we could even meet the current legislative requirement  
18    of December 31. We can’t do that anymore.” Nat’l Conf. of Am. Indians, 2020 Census  
19    Webinar: American Indian/Alaska Native, YouTube (May 26, 2020).<sup>8</sup> Similarly, on July 8, Al  
20    Fontenot, Jr., another top Bureau official, affirmed that the Bureau is “past the window of being  
21    able to get” accurate counts to the President by December 31, 2020. U.S. Census Bureau,  
22    Operational Press Briefing – 2020 Census Update at 21 (July 8, 2020).<sup>9</sup> Relying on these

23  
24                 <sup>6</sup> <https://www.npr.org/2020/04/13/833546675/trump-officials-ask-to-delay-census-data-for-voting-districts-house-seats>.

25                 <sup>7</sup> <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2020/door-to-door-visits-begin-nationwide.html>.

26  
27                 <sup>8</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6IyJMtDDgY>.

28                 <sup>9</sup> <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/press-kits/2020/news-briefing-program-transcript-july8.pdf>.

1 statements—and the Bureau’s actions—Plaintiffs publicized the changes to the plan deadlines,  
2 letting constituents and members know that households had until October 31, 2020 to self-  
3 respond. *See, e.g.*, Gyamfi Decl. ¶¶ 12-13; Green Decl. ¶ 14; Briggs Decl. ¶¶ 12-14; Stewart  
4 Decl. ¶ 11; M. Garcia Decl. ¶ 14.

5 **C. Defendants Blindside Everyone with the Rush Plan**

6 On July 21, while the Bureau was well into the implementation of its COVID-19 Plan,  
7 President Trump issued a Presidential Memorandum, declaring that it was the administration’s  
8 policy to remove undocumented persons from the apportionment count, and ordering Secretary  
9 Ross to estimate the number of undocumented persons in the United States when reporting total  
10 population counts to the President for purposes of apportionment. Memorandum on Excluding  
11 Illegal Aliens From the Apportionment Base Following the 2020 Census, (the “Apportionment  
12 Exclusion Order”).

13 The first suggestion that Defendants would depart from the COVID-19 Plan came just  
14 nine days later, when the Bureau removed notifications on its website that non-responsive  
15 households would have until October 31 to respond, and that it would engage in non-response  
16 follow up until that date. *Cf. Ex. 8 (July 30 Operational Adjustments Timeline), with Ex. 9 (July*  
17 *31 Operational Adjustments Timeline).*

18 The following Monday, on August 3, 2020, Defendants abandoned the COVID-19 Plan  
19 and announced the Rush Plan, with dramatically shortened timelines for multiple operations. *See*  
20 *Ex. 1 (August 3 Rush Plan Statement).* The Rush Plan took the form of a statement from  
21 Director Dillingham, and called for the Bureau to complete eight and a half months of data  
22 collection and data processing in half the time. The Rush Plan shortens the time under which  
23 households are entitled to self-respond by a full month, providing that mail-in responses  
24 postmarked after September 30—which previously would have been timely until the October 31  
25 deadline—will no longer be counted. *Id.* The Rush Plan similarly shortens the period for non-  
26 response follow up from October 31 to September 30, despite the fact that enumerators did not  
27 begin knocking on doors in most communities until early August. *Ex. 2 at 3 (Rush Plan*  
28 *Operational Timeline).* And the Rush Plan shortens the data-processing time to three months—

1 two months less than the Bureau deemed necessary under the COVID-19 Plan and a month less  
2 than the Bureau had deemed necessary even under the 2018 Operational Plan. *Id.*; *supra* at 8-9.  
3 In its later elaborations on the Rush Plan, the Bureau has appeared to entirely omit several data-  
4 processing operations that it had previously determined were necessary to ensure an accurate  
5 census. Louis Decl. ¶¶ 30-34. The Rush Plan ultimately calls for the Bureau to complete data  
6 collection and data processing by December 31, 2020—four months earlier than the COVID-19  
7 Plan, and in time to guarantee President Trump receives the reapportionment data. Ex. 1.

8 Director Dillingham’s three-page statement did not explain why Defendants decided to  
9 suddenly abandon the COVID-19 Plan; why the Bureau no longer believed the timelines set out  
10 in the COVID-19 Plan (which preserved, for each operation, at least the amount of time called  
11 for in the 2018 Operational Plan) were necessary to ensure an accurate count; or how, if at all,  
12 the Bureau intends to communicate those shortened deadlines to private households. And  
13 although the Rush Plan alluded to the December 31 statutory deadline for delivering  
14 apportionment counts to the President, Director Dillingham’s statement did not explain why the  
15 Bureau now believed that an accurate count could be accomplished by that date—or why the  
16 previous statements by officials throughout the summer saying the exact opposite were wrong.  
17 *Id.*

18 The sudden decision to scrap the COVID-19 Plan and issue the Rush Plan surprised Bureau  
19 officials as well as the public. An official at the Government Accountability Office (GAO)  
20 confirmed that Bureau officials were given “hours rather than days or weeks” to adjust their plans  
21 and prepare to finish data-collection by September. Hansi Lo Wang, *‘Not Enough Time’: Census*  
22 *Workers Fear Rushing Count Could Botch Results*, NPR (Aug. 11, 2020).<sup>10</sup> Four former Census  
23 Bureau Directors—who had publicly endorsed the COVID-19 Plan—issued a statement saying  
24 that failing to extend census operations through April 30, 2021 “will result in seriously incomplete  
25 enumerations in many areas across our country.” Press Release, Former Census Bureau Directors,

26  
27 <sup>10</sup> <https://www.npr.org/2020/08/11/901202892/not-enough-time-census-workers-fear-rushing-count-could-botch-results>.

28

1 *On the Importance of Extending the 2020 Census Statutory Deadlines to Achieve a Fair and*  
2 *Accurate Enumeration of the United States* (Aug. 4, 2020).<sup>11</sup> These former Directors further  
3 asserted that the end result of the shortening “will be under-representation of those persons that  
4 NRFU was expected to reach, and at even greater rates for traditionally hard-to-count populations  
5 and over-representation of all other populations with potentially extreme differential undercounts.”  
6 *Id.* Even the Bureau’s own field workers confirmed the Rush Plan’s disastrous nature, with one  
7 current census supervisor stating “[t]here’s just not enough time to do all the work that needs to be  
8 done,” while another asked, ““Are we working on the same team?” because “[i]t does not feel like  
9 we have the same mission in mind. We’re trying to get a complete count. I’m not sure everyone  
10 on the team has the same mission.” Hansi Lo Wang, ‘*Not Enough Time*’: *Census Workers Fear*  
11 *Rushing Count Could Botch Results*, NPR (Aug. 11, 2020).<sup>12</sup>

12 The Bureau’s decision shocked Congress as well, which opened multiple investigations  
13 into Defendants’ decision and referred the matter to the Department of Commerce’s Inspector  
14 General. *See* Ex. 11 (August 10 Referral to Office of Inspector General). The President of the  
15 American Statistical Association, a coalition of prominent businesses, a group of 450 nonpartisan  
16 philanthropic organizations, and prominent civil-rights groups similarly condemned the plan.<sup>13</sup>

17 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

18 Plaintiffs seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that (1) they are likely to  
19 succeed on the merits, (2) they are likely to suffer irreparable harm absent preliminary relief, (3)  
20 the balance of equities tips in their favor, and (4) an injunction would be in the public interest.

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21 <sup>11</sup> <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/7013550-Aug-4-2020-Statement-By-Fomer-U-S-Census-Bureau.html>.

22 <sup>12</sup> <https://www.npr.org/2020/08/11/901202892/not-enough-time-census-workers-fear-rushing-count-could-botch-results>.

23 <sup>13</sup> *See* Hansi Lo Wang (@hansilowang), Twitter (Aug. 5, 2020),  
24 <https://twitter.com/hansilowang/status/1291198017882796034> (“There is no scientific rationale  
25 to curtail the data-collection period for this constitutionally mandated activity, and the premature  
26 cessation of census enumeration will produce flawed counts.”); Letter from U.S. Philanthropy  
27 Leaders to Sec’y Ross & Dir. Dillingham (Aug. 5, 2020), <https://funderscommittee.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Letter-Philanthropic-Leaders-on-Census-Being-Cut-Short-8-5.pdf>;  
28 Press Release, Leadership Conf. on Civ. & Human Rights, Trump Plans to Sabotage 2020  
Census by Cutting Short Operations (July 31, 2020), <https://civilrights.org/2020/07/31/trump-plans-to-sabotage-2020-census-by-cutting-short-operations/>.

1     See *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008); *Am. Trucking Ass'n, Inc. v.*  
2     *City of L.A.*, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009). The Ninth Circuit uses a “sliding scale”  
3     approach, under which “a stronger showing of one element may offset a weaker showing of  
4     another.” *Pimentel v. Dreyfus*, 670 F.3d 1096, 1105 (9th Cir. 2012) (citation omitted). Thus, if  
5     Plaintiffs establish irreparable harm and the “balance of hardships tips sharply in [their] favor,”  
6     they need “only show that there are ‘serious questions going to the merits.’” *Shell Offshore, Inc.*  
7     *v. Greenpeace, Inc.*, 709 F.3d 1281, 1291 (9th Cir. 2013) (citation omitted); *see also All. for Wild*  
8     *Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011) (“a stronger showing of irreparable  
9     harm to plaintiff might offset a lesser showing of likelihood of success on the merits”). The  
10     “factors considered” when determining whether to issue a stay of agency action under the APA  
11     “substantially overlap with the *Winter* factors for a preliminary injunction.” *City of S.F. v. U.S.*  
12     *Citizenship & Immigration Servs.*, 408 F. Supp. 3d 1057, 1078 (N.D. Cal. 2019); *see* 5 U.S.C.  
13     § 705.

14     **IV. DISCUSSION**

15     **A. Plaintiffs are Likely to Succeed on the Merits**

16         **1. The Rush Plan is a final agency action that violates the APA**

17         The Administrative Procedure Act requires courts to set aside final agency action that is  
18     “arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law.” 5 U.S.C.  
19     § 706(2)(A). Under that standard, an agency must “examine the relevant data and articulate a  
20     satisfactory explanation for its action including a rational connection between the facts found and  
21     the choice made.” *Motor Vehicle Mfrs. Ass'n of U.S., Inc. v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 463  
22     U.S. 29, 43 (1983) (citation omitted). And in evaluating an agency’s rationale for its actions,  
23     courts will “[c]onsider[] only contemporaneous explanations.” *Dep’t of Homeland Sec. v.*  
24     *Regents of Univ. of Cal.*, 140 S. Ct. 1891, 1909 (2020). An agency’s change in policy may be  
25     “arbitrary and capricious” when it “rests upon factual findings that contradict those which  
26     underlay its prior policy; or when its prior policy has engendered serious reliance interests that  
27     must be taken into account.” *See Perez v. Mortg. Bankers Ass'n*, 575 U.S. 92, 106 (2015).  
28         Relatedly, agency action is necessarily arbitrary and capricious if the agency “entirely failed to

1 consider an important aspect of the problem.” *Id.* And, in order to permit effective judicial  
2 review, an agency “must ‘disclose the basis’ of its action.” *Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at  
3 2573. When an agency offers an explanation that is “contrived” or pretextual, that explanation  
4 cannot justify the agency’s action. *Id.* at 2575.

5 The Rush Plan violates the APA in all of these respects. Defendants failed to provide any  
6 contemporaneous explanation why this shortened timeline was necessary, or how the new  
7 timeline could possibly produce an accurate count—particularly given the Bureau’s previous  
8 findings that more time was required due to the (still surging) pandemic. Defendants failed to  
9 consider key aspects of the problem, including how the revised timeline could feasibly produce  
10 anything close to an accurate count given current conditions as well as the public’s reliance on  
11 the previously announced deadlines. And any post-hoc attempt to use the statutory deadline as a  
12 cover for these patent failures would be pretextual and unjustified in its own right. There is  
13 every reason to think that the Rush Plan was designed to ensure that apportionment data is  
14 presented to the President Trump while he remains in office, so that *this* administration—not a  
15 potential successor—can carry out the Apportionment Exclusion Order. The Rush Plan’s many  
16 failures fall far short of what the APA demands.

17 **a. The Rush Plan is final agency action**

18 For an agency action to be “final” under the APA, it must mark the “consummation of the  
19 agency’s decisionmaking process” and be one “by which rights or obligations have been  
20 determined or from which legal consequences will flow.” *Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154, 178  
21 (1997). The Rush Plan satisfies both requirements. *See New York*, 351 F. Supp. 3d at 645  
22 (noting government’s concession that adding citizenship question to census was final agency  
23 action).

24 The Rush Plan had every indicia of finality. It made clear that the dates outlined in the  
25 COVID-19 Plan would no longer be followed; that it was “announcing updates to our plan”; and  
26 that the “Census Bureau’s new plan” would now govern. Ex. 1 at 1; *see Or. Nat. Desert Ass’n v.*  
27 *U.S. Forest Serv.*, 465 F.3d 977, 985 (9th Cir. 2006) (“It is the effect of the action and not its  
28 label that must be considered,” and finality must thus “be interpreted ‘in a pragmatic way.’”

1 (citations omitted)). The Rush Plan also directly affected rights and obligations. It changed the  
2 deadline for self-responses, such that persons who previously had until October 31, 2020 to  
3 submit their responses would now have only until September 30, 2020. *See id.* at 987 (it is  
4 enough that agency action “fix *some* legal relationship as a consummation of the administrative  
5 process” (citation omitted)). And the legal consequences of a truncated census count (as detailed  
6 throughout this motion) are hard to overstate: the census results will affect apportionment,  
7 funding, and myriad other critical decisions for the next decade. *See supra* at 3-4.

**b. Defendants failed to adequately explain why the census should be shortened**

Neither the Rush Plan nor any other contemporaneous document explains why the Bureau suddenly saw fit to cut the count short. The Court can search the Rush Plan, and the Director’s contemporaneous statement, in vain for an explanation—there is none. In short, Defendants completely failed to articulate “a rational connection between the facts found and the choice made.” *Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at 2569 (quoting *Motor Vehicle Mfrs.*, 463 U.S. at 43); *see also* *Wilderness Watch, Inc. v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Serv.*, 629 F.3d 1024, 1037 (9th Cir. 2010) (holding that agency action approving building of water structures violated APA, where “the key question—whether water structures were necessary at all—remains entirely unanswered and unexplained by the record”).

These explanatory failures are particularly egregious because of what came before. Agencies may change their policy positions, but they must give a reasoned explanation for doing so, and that means the agency must “display awareness that it is changing position’ . . . and ‘show that there are good reasons for the new policy.’” *Encino Motorcars, LLC v. Navarro*, 136 S. Ct. 2117, 2125-26 (2016) (quoting *FCC v. Fox Television Stations, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 502, 515 (2009)); *see also Organized Vill. of Kake v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 795 F.3d 956, 968 (9th Cir. 2015) (vacating agency action that “rest[ed] upon factual findings that contradict those which underlay its prior policy,” and where agency failed to “provide a ‘reasoned explanation for disregarding’ the ‘facts and circumstances’ that underlay its previous decision” (ellipsis omitted) (quoting *FCC*, 556 U.S. at 516)). As the Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit have repeatedly

1 held, failure to do so renders the agency action arbitrary and capricious. *See Encino Motorcars*,  
2 136 S. Ct. at 2127 (agency action was arbitrary and capricious for failure to explain change of  
3 position); *Motor Vehicle Mfrs.*, 463 U.S. at 42-43 (same); *Organized Vill. of Kake*, 795 F.3d at  
4 968 (same). In *Humane Society v. Locke*, for example, an agency had previously found that a  
5 plan permitting fisheries to take certain fish species would have “minimal adverse effects” on the  
6 listed species, while later finding that sea lions responsible for comparable mortality would have  
7 a “significant negative impact.” 626 F.3d 1040, 1049-50 (9th Cir. 2010). Because the agency  
8 had not “offered a rationale to explain the disparate findings,” the Ninth Circuit held the agency  
9 action must be vacated. *Id.* at 1050; *see also, e.g.*, *Organized Vill. of Kake*, 795 F.3d at 968  
10 (vacating agency action).

11 Here, the Bureau failed to even acknowledge that the Rush Plan contradicts the prior  
12 findings and conclusions reached in the COVID-19 Plan—and in the 2018 Operational Plan.  
13 Just four months earlier, the Bureau had found that a significant delay (and corresponding  
14 extension) in census operations was necessary to “[e]nsure a complete and accurate count of all  
15 communities.” Ex. 3 at 1. That decision was based on nearly a decade of analysis, testing, and  
16 data that went into the 2018 Operational Plan’s findings about how long each census operation  
17 would need to produce an accurate count. The Rush Plan ignores all of that. It fails to explain  
18 how multiple operations of the 2020 Census can now be accomplished in significantly less time  
19 than called for in both the COVID-19 Plan *and* the 2018 Operational Plan—despite additional  
20 complications caused by the pandemic. Specifically, it does not explain how a non-response  
21 follow up operation that the Bureau previously determined would require three months can now  
22 be accomplished in two; or why complex data processing that the Bureau previously found  
23 would require six months can now be completed in only three.<sup>14</sup> And it does not explain how a

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25 <sup>14</sup> Court filings, too, emphasize the change in the government’s position. In cases earlier this  
26 year, the Department of Justice extolled the Bureau’s plan to “send an enumerator to [a non-  
27 responsive] housing unit again up to six times”; its intention to deploy “somewhere between  
28 320,000 and 500,000 enumerators” to conduct such visits; and its “ability to be flexible and  
devote resources where needed” in response to “unforeseen disruptions.” Bureau’s Opp. to Pls.’  
Prelim.-Inj. Mot. at 4-6, *NAACP v. Bureau of the Census*, No. 8:18-cv-00891 (D. Md. Feb. 11,  
2020), ECF No. 170. Indeed, it promised that the Bureau’s count would be accurate precisely

1 timeline that census officials, employees, nonpartisan experts, former Census Directors, and even  
2 the President deemed impossible just weeks prior suddenly became possible. *See supra* at 10-11.

3 Since then, Defendants have attempted to backfill these critical missing pieces of the  
4 administrative record. On August 17, 2020, the Bureau released a 19-slide Powerpoint  
5 purporting to provide more detail on its plans. Ex. 12. But that post-hoc explanation *cannot* cure  
6 the Rush Plan's failures. *See Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 140 S. Ct. at 1909 (explanation must be  
7 contemporaneous). Nor does it. The slideshow still fails to explain why Defendants changed  
8 their position, to address prior contrary findings, or to even offer non-fanciful proposals as to  
9 how the count could be accurately completed on the Rush Plan's timelines.

10 In the end, Defendants have failed to offer any adequate explanation for changing their as  
11 to how long each operation of the 2020 Census would take and whether delay due to the current  
12 health crisis is necessary. That alone renders the Rush Plan unlawful.

13 **c. Defendants failed to consider important aspects of the  
14 problem**

15 Relatedly, Defendants also failed to consider important aspects of the problem.  
16 Specifically, the agency failed to consider two key issues: (1) how, exactly, it plans to  
17 accomplish an accurate count on such an abbreviated timeline, and (2) the public's reliance  
18 interests.

19 *First*, the Bureau wholly failed to consider the Rush Plan's feasibility in light of the  
20 exceptional circumstances at hand.

21 Let's start with staffing. More staff will certainly be required to complete the non-  
22 response follow up process in the shortened time period. Thompson Decl. ¶ 19. When non-  
23 response follow up began across the country on August 9, nearly 37% of households had not yet  
24 responded and thus needed to be contacted by enumerators. Ex. 2 at 2; U.S. Census Bureau,

25 because it "plans to deploy the number of enumerators needed to complete the NRFU  
26 workload." *Id.* at 13. Yet the Rush Plan dramatically shortened the timeline for that admittedly  
27 crucial operation, even while the Bureau lacked anywhere near the number of enumerators it  
previously promised to employ. *Compare* Ex. 5 at 25 (hiring 516,000 enumerations under 2018  
Operational Plan), *with* Ex. 13 at 2 (August 18 Letter from Office of Inspector General) (220,000  
enumerators trained and ready to start working).

1     Response Rates (select August 9, 2020).<sup>15</sup> The 2018 Operational Plan had called for the Bureau  
2     to spend eleven and a half weeks canvassing a non-response follow-up universe comprised of as  
3     much as 39.5% of all households nationally—timelines preserved in the COVID-19 Plan. Ex. 5  
4     at 132. The Rush Plan thus requires completing nearly the same amount of work in just 65% of  
5     the scheduled time.

6                 Yet the Rush Plan calls for the Bureau to maintain staffing at levels determined before  
7     the pandemic—and staffing at the time the Rush Plan was promulgated (and now) remains well  
8     below even those levels. *Id.*; Thompson Decl. ¶ 20. As of the week of August 18, the Bureau  
9     was 80,000 enumerators below its target, with only 73% of needed staff. *See* Gregory Wallace,  
10     *Watchdog Warns of Census Worker Shortage As Deadline Approaches*, CNN (Aug. 21, 2020)<sup>16</sup>;  
11     Ex. 13 (as of August 18, 2020 Bureau has only 73% of needed field staff). That is unsurprising  
12     since, as one official explained, “[a]bout a third of our [enumerator] applicants are older persons  
13     considered at high risk of the virus.”<sup>17</sup> Director Dillingham himself admitted just days before  
14     instituting the Rush Plan that “the pandemic is estimated to increase the number of no shows to  
15     training sessions, as well as the number of employees who complete training but decline to show  
16     up for work.” *Id.*

17                 And while the Rush Plan states that the Bureau will “conduct additional training sessions  
18     and provide awards to enumerators” for working extra hours, Ex. 1 at 1, it gives no hint as to  
19     how offering “awards” will allow a huge influx of enumerators to be hired, undergo background  
20     checks, receive government-issued iPhones, complete training, and accomplish their work—all

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22     <sup>15</sup> <https://2020census.gov/en/response-rates.html> (last visited Aug. 24, 2020).

23     <sup>16</sup> <https://www.cnn.com/2020/08/21/politics/census-worker-shortage/index.html> (80,000  
enumerators short on August 21).

24     <sup>17</sup> *See* Census Bureau, Operational Press Briefing – 2020 Census Update at 13 (July 8, 2020),  
<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/newsroom/press-kits/2020/news-briefing-program-transcript-july8.pdf>; *see also* Mike Schneider, *Census Bureau Drop-Outs Complicate Door-Knocking Efforts*, Associated Press (Aug. 8, 2020), <https://www.usnews.com/news/us/articles/2020-08-08/census-bureau-drop-outs-complicate-door-knocking-efforts> (Bureau’s Assistant Director for Decennial Programs confirming, in early August, that potential enumerators were “a little hesitant because of the COVID environment.”).

28

1 before September 30, 2020. *See* Thompson Decl. ¶ 20; Hillygus Decl. ¶ 16 (at 12).<sup>18</sup> This  
2 failure “to consider an important aspect of the problem”—for one of the very few specific  
3 initiatives offered as to how the Bureau will meet its shortened timelines—is just one example of  
4 why the Plan is unlawful. *Motor Vehicle Mfrs.*, 463 U.S. at 43.

5       But this is not the Rush Plan’s only failing. The reduced staff combined with the  
6 shortened schedule will result in a higher level of proxy enumerations, increased reliance on  
7 administrative records, and an increased use of imputation—all of which are less reliable than in-  
8 person enumerations. Thompson Decl. ¶¶ 19, 21. This, in turn, leads to problems with data  
9 processing, which will be exacerbated by the shortened processing timeline. Under ordinary  
10 circumstances, a massive expenditure of time and effort is required to render the raw data fit for  
11 use. Louis Decl. ¶¶ 13-16. But incomplete or substandard data *collection* increases the need to  
12 impute missing values in the data, and check for and correct errors—thus requiring more time,  
13 not to mention staffing—for data *processing*. Louis Decl. ¶¶ 25-29. The Rush Plan does the  
14 opposite, cutting the time for data processing nearly in half. All of these issues are likely to  
15 result in reduced quality in the census data and less accurate results. Louis Decl. ¶¶ 1, 3. And,  
16 again, Defendants have utterly failed to consider these critical aspects of the new policy  
17 articulated in the Rush Plan, to address the impact of shortened data collection on the necessary  
18 time required for data processing, or to articulate how the Rush Plan compensates for these  
19 issues.

20       These flaws likely stem from other inadequacies in the truncated decisionmaking process.  
21 As GAO recently noted, Bureau officials had been “given ‘hours rather than days or weeks’ to  
22 revise their plans to finish counting by the end of September.” Hansi Lo Wang, *‘Not Enough*  
23 *Time’*: *Census Workers Fear Rushing Count Could Botch Results*, NPR (Aug. 11, 2020) (Chris  
24 Mihm, managing director of strategic issues at GAO). But making a decision first, and  
25 considering its impact and how to implement it only later, is the antithesis of “[r]easoned

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26       <sup>18</sup> Difficulties in training new hires are also more than theoretical. One census field supervisor  
27 working in the mid-Atlantic told NPR that, given the new rushed timeline and lack of sufficient  
28 staff, “[w]e’re just sending bodies out regardless of whether they’re ready or not.” Hansi Lo  
Wang, *‘Not Enough Time’*: *Census Workers Fear Rushing Count Could Botch Results*, NPR  
(Aug. 11, 2020).

1 decisionmaking under the Administrative Procedure Act.” *Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at  
2 2576; *see Int’l Snowmobile Mfrs. Ass’n v. Norton*, 304 F. Supp. 2d 1278, 1292 (D. Wyo. 2004)  
3 (“The rushed nature of the [agency’s] actions indicates both a violation of the NEPA process and  
4 an arbitrary and capricious, predetermined decision on the part of the [agency] . . . .”).

5 *Second*, the Rush Plan fails to acknowledge or take into account the public’s reliance on  
6 the timeline set out in the COVID-19 Plan. When an agency’s prior policy has engendered  
7 “serious reliance interests,” an agency would be “arbitrary or capricious to ignore such matters”  
8 and must “provide a more detailed justification than what would suffice for a new policy created  
9 on a blank slate.” *FCC*, 556 U.S. at 515-16. Here, the Bureau had publicized for months that  
10 non-response follow up and the self-response period would continue until October 31, 2020—  
11 promises that remained on the Bureau’s website as late as July 30, 2020. Households across the  
12 United States had been told that they could return their census responses throughout October.  
13 And Plaintiffs too—along with many other local governments and non-profit organizations—  
14 relied on the COVID-19 Plan’s timeline in structuring their efforts to increase response rates, to  
15 inform their members and residents of key dates, and to ensure that all individuals were counted.  
16 *See infra* at 31. Yet the Rush Plan nowhere mentions, much less “provides a . . . detailed  
17 justification” for contravening, these “serious reliance interests.” *Id.*

18 Just this year, in ruling on the administration’s rescission of DACA, the Supreme Court  
19 emphasized that an agency’s failure to “assess whether there were reliance interests, determine  
20 whether they were significant, and weigh any such interests against competing policy concerns”  
21 justified vacatur of the agency decision. *Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 140 S. Ct. at 1915. So too  
22 here: If Defendants had weighed reliance interests against competing policy concerns, they  
23 might have altered their decision to cut short the COVID-19 Plan in whole or in part.

24 **d. The December 31, 2020 deadline does not justify the  
25 Rush Plan, and any reliance on that deadline is  
26 pretextual**

27 As explained, Defendants failed to provide any contemporaneous explanation as to why  
28 they departed from the COVID-19 Plan or otherwise decided to cut short the 2020 Census. The  
Rush Plan does, however, briefly mention the Census Act’s statutory deadline of December 31,

1 2020 to deliver apportionment counts to the President. To the extent Defendants seek to justify  
2 their actions based on that deadline, that attempt must fail for multiple reasons.

3 *First*, Defendants did not justify their decision on the basis of the December 31 deadline.  
4 That by itself should end the matter: “It is a ‘foundational principle of administrative law’ that  
5 judicial review of agency action is limited to the ‘the grounds that the agency invoked when it  
6 took the action.’” *Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 140 S. Ct. at 1907 (quoting *Michigan v. EPA*, 576  
7 U.S. 743, 758 (2015)).

8 *Second*, even if Defendants *had* articulated the December 31 deadline as a reason for  
9 changing course, that explanation would not withstand scrutiny. Defendants were fully aware of  
10 the statutory deadline when they adopted the COVID-19 Plan on April 13, 2020—yet that plan  
11 expressly called for data collection to continue through October 31, 2020, and data processing to  
12 continue through April 2021. To be sure, Defendants also requested that Congress extend the  
13 statutory deadline. *See* Ex. 3 at 2. But the COVID-19 Plan nowhere stated that its revised  
14 timelines would apply only if that extension were granted. The President himself took the  
15 position that such a request was unnecessary. *Supra* at 10. And Defendants immediately  
16 proceeded to implement the COVID-19 Plan, and continued to do so for nearly four months,  
17 from April 13 to August 3, 2020. In short, the statutory deadline did not stop the Bureau in  
18 April, May, June, or July—and it cannot justify Defendants’ sudden change of position in  
19 August.

20 *Third*, the constitutional interest in accuracy outweighs any (post-hoc) interest in  
21 complying with the statutory deadline. As explained below, *infra* at 25-26, Congress (and, by  
22 delegation, Defendants) have a constitutional duty to conduct an accurate enumeration.  
23 Congress plainly could not enact a statute giving the Bureau only a single week to conduct the  
24 census. In the extraordinary circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, enforcing the December  
25 31 deadline is similarly unconstitutional and would contravene the “strong constitutional interest  
26 in accuracy,” *Utah v. Evans*, 536 U.S. 452, 478 (2002), and the duty to conduct an actual  
27 “enumeration[] of the population, keeping in mind the constitutional purpose of the census,”  
28 *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 20. That is especially true because the Bureau had already suspended

1 census operations for months under the COVID-19 Plan, and Bureau officials had *already* made  
2 clear that it would be impossible to both conduct an accurate census and meet the December 31  
3 deadline. *See supra* at 10-11. In short, when a statutory deadline conflicts with a constitutional  
4 duty, the Constitution prevails. *See, e.g., Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 797-98  
5 (1992); *Carey v. Klutznick*, 637 F.2d 834, 837-38 (2d Cir. 1980); *Ga. Coal. for Peoples' Agenda, Inc. v. Deal*, 214 F. Supp. 3d 1344, 1445 (S.D. Ga.) (enjoining voter-registration deadline based  
6 on claims that its application in the midst of hurricane evacuations violated First and Fourteenth  
7 Amendments).

9 Even in less exceptional circumstances, the Second Circuit has upheld a preliminary  
10 injunction that might have caused the Census Bureau to miss the December 31 deadline,  
11 explaining that “[w]e see nothing sacred in the due date of the filing, especially when the work of  
12 the Census Bureau, at least as preliminarily demonstrated below, is incomplete.” *Klutznick*, 637  
13 F.2d at 837-38. The Supreme Court has similarly held that the data presented to the President  
14 remains subject to correction until it is reported to Congress, underscoring the non-finality of the  
15 December 31 deadline. *Franklin*, 505 U.S. at 797-98. Historically, too, the federal government  
16 often took well over a year from Census Day to report apportionment results.<sup>19</sup> This “long and  
17 consistent historical practice” underscores that the accuracy of the enumeration is far more  
18 important than any particular date. *Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at 2567.

19 *Fourth*, and at bottom, any reliance by Defendants on the December 31 deadline is  
20 pretextual. On July 21, 2020, the President issued the Apportionment Exclusion Order, directing  
21 the administration to exclude undocumented immigrants from the apportionment count. Two

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23 <sup>19</sup> *See, e.g.*, U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Official Publications,  
24 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/decennial-publications.1800.html> (last visited Aug. 24, 2020) (establishing enumeration for 1800 Census to begin on August 4, 1800); Letter from James Madison, U.S. Sec'y of State, to Thomas Jefferson, President of U.S. (Dec. 8, 1801), <https://founders.archives.gov/?q=%22second%20census%22&s=1111311111&sa=&r=10&sr=> (reporting totals from 1800 Census on December 8, 1801); U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census Official Publications,  
25 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/decade/decennial-publications.1810.html> (last visited Aug. 24, 2020) (establishing enumeration to begin on August 6, 1810); Letter from James Madison, President of U.S., to U.S. Congress (Nov. 13, 1811), <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Madison/03-04-02-0015> (reporting totals from 1810 Census to Congress based on results received same day from Secretary of State).

1 weeks later (with no previous indication that the Bureau was considering revising the census  
2 timelines), Defendants promulgated the Rush Plan. That timing is telling.

3 In recent weeks, “it was widely reported in the press that the Trump Administration was  
4 looking to rush the 2020 Decennial Census operations in order to allow the Secretary of  
5 Commerce to transmit the apportionment counts to the president by December 31, 2020.”  
6 Ex. 11. Shortening the census timeline ensures that, regardless of the outcome of the November  
7 election, this President will have the opportunity to implement his Apportionment Exclusion  
8 Order. Delaying reporting until spring—as the COVID-19 Plan did—leaves open the possibility  
9 that the President will no longer be in office when data is provided, and thus will be unable to  
10 effectuate the Apportionment Exclusion Order. But a desire to effectuate the Apportionment  
11 Exclusion Order while a particular president remains in office cannot justify the Rush Plan. It  
12 bears no reasonable relationship to the achievement of a fair and accurate Census, and will in  
13 fact undermine that goal. Indeed, multiple suits challenging that Exclusion Order have explained  
14 that excluding undocumented persons from apportionment counts contravenes constitutional text,  
15 structure, and history, and would inflict significant damage on the census. *See, e.g.*, Complaint,  
16 *San Jose v. Trump*, No. 5:20-cv-05167 (N.D. Cal. July 27, 2020).

17 In short, the factual circumstances surrounding adoption of the Rush Plan does not match  
18 any belated reliance on the statutory deadline. And this would not be the first time the  
19 administration has used a pretextual rationale to support its decisions about the 2020 Census.  
20 *See Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at 2575. Beginning in 2017, Secretary Ross attempted to add  
21 an untested citizenship question to the 2020 Census, claiming that the question was necessary to  
22 better enforce the Voting Rights Act. That decision was litigated and enjoined by three district  
23 courts. Ultimately, the Supreme Court found that Defendant Ross’s rationale was “contrived”  
24 and “incongruent with what the record reveals about the agency’s priorities and decision-making  
25 process.” *Id.* at 2575. Because Secretary Ross’s decision “rested on a pretextual basis,” the  
26 Supreme Court held that it must be set aside. *Id.* at 2573.

27 Following the Supreme Court’s decision, President Trump confirmed the true  
28 motivation—and fully justified the Court’s holding that Secretary Ross’s rationale was

1 pretextual—when he stated that the administration sought a citizenship question, not to enforce  
2 the Voting Rights Act, but “for districting” and “for appropriations.” Remarks by President  
3 Trump Before Marine One Departure (July 5, 2019).<sup>20</sup> In an attempt to advance his plan  
4 notwithstanding the Supreme Court’s decision, the President has declared his intention through  
5 the Apportionment Exclusion Order to factor citizenship data into apportionment, and  
6 Defendants adopted the Rush Plan to enable the President to accomplish that goal. And once  
7 again, Defendants have tried to obscure the motivations for their action—this time, by refusing to  
8 concede that the Rush Plan was intended to implement the Apportionment Exclusion Order  
9 before the end of the President’s term in office. That “political chicanery” has no place in the  
10 census. *Utah*, 536 U.S. at 500-01 (Thomas, J., concurring and dissenting in part). And the  
11 Bureau’s pretextual explanation is entitled to no weight under the APA.

12 **2. Defendants’ decision to dramatically shorten Census timelines  
13 violates the Constitution’s Enumeration Clause**

14 As the Supreme Court has explained, the Constitution, by requiring an “actual  
15 enumeration,” evinces “a strong constitutional interest in accuracy.” *Utah*, 536 U.S. at 478; *see also Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at 2584 (Breyer, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part)  
16 (explaining that accuracy of the enumeration is “the sole constitutional function of the census  
17 and a task of great practical importance”). In keeping with that interest, the Enumeration Clause  
18 requires that decisions as to how to conduct the census bear a “reasonable relationship to the  
19 accomplishment of an actual enumeration of the population, keeping in mind the constitutional  
20 purpose of the census,” which is to fairly and accurately “determine the apportionment of the  
21 Representatives among the States.” *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 20; *see also Dep’t of Commerce*, 139  
22 S. Ct. at 2566. That standard vests considerable discretion in the Bureau to make good-faith  
23 decisions as to how to conduct the decennial census. But it does not afford leeway to adopt a  
24 plan that will actively undercut an accurate enumeration, and which does not even purport to  
25 further the ultimate goal of improving the count.

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-marine-one-departure-51/>.

1           Public figures and experts have denounced the likely disastrous effects of the Rush Plan.  
2       The same four former Census Bureau Directors who endorsed the COVID-19 Plan issued a  
3       statement saying that “our expert opinion is that failing to extend the deadlines to April 30, 2021  
4       will result in seriously incomplete enumerations in many areas across our country.”<sup>21</sup> The  
5       venerable American Statistical Association similarly confirmed there is “no scientific rationale to  
6       curtail the data-collection period . . . and the premature cessation of census enumeration will  
7       produce flawed counts.” Ex. 10 at 2 (Letter From American Statistical Association).

8           In addition, testimony in this case, including testimony from a former Bureau Director  
9       and former Bureau Chief Scientist, make clear that enforcing the Rush Plan will “severely  
10      compromise the quality, accuracy, reliability, and indeed the legitimacy of the 2020 Census  
11      numbers.” Louis Decl. ¶ 1; *see* Thompson Decl. ¶¶ 5, 21-27 (noting that “reducing the time for  
12      data collection at this late date will have grave and material consequences for the 2020 Census”);  
13      Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 5, 39-42 (noting that “a reduction in the duration of the NRFU operation is  
14      almost certain to increase the number of hard-to-count households that will be inaccurately  
15      enumerated”). For example, as of August 21st, the City of Los Angeles’s self-response rate was  
16      13.5 percentage points lower than in 2010. M. Garcia Decl. ¶ 8. Texas, too, enters the non-  
17      response follow up operation with a self-response rate 6.2 percentage points behind 2010.  
18      Hillygus Decl. ¶ 20. The shortened non-response follow up period will fail to cure that disparity,  
19      and in fact will exacerbate it. Hillygus Decl. ¶ 20. The shortened timeline will thus create  
20      severe undercounts compared to previous censuses, as well as an exacerbated overcount of the  
21      White population. *See* Thompson Decl. ¶¶ 20-21; Louis Decl. ¶¶ 13, 39; Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 12,  
22      20-26, 33-34, 37-39; *see also* M. Garcia Decl. ¶ 8. Moreover, the undercount will  
23      disproportionately impact hard-to-count groups, which typically have lower rates of self-  
24      response and therefore require more non-response follow-ups. Thompson Decl. ¶¶ 20-21;  
25      Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 12-13, 19-39; Louis Decl. ¶¶ 14, 22-23; *see also* M. Garcia Decl. ¶ 8.  
26

27      <sup>21</sup> Press Release, Former Census Bureau Directors, *On the Importance of Extending the 2020*  
28      *Census Statutory Deadlines to Achieve a Fair and Accurate Enumeration of the United States*  
          (Aug. 4, 2020), <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/7013550-Aug-4-2020-Statement-By-Former-U-S-Census-Bureau.html>.

1       Lacking time to count households in person, enumerators will have to try to address non-  
2 responses using proxies, administrative records, and imputation. These are not only less accurate  
3 methods of enumeration, but are particularly inaccurate for hard-to-count groups—exacerbating  
4 undercounts and threatening the basic integrity of the census. Thompson Decl. ¶¶ 20-22;  
5 Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 19-39; Louis Decl. ¶¶ 21-23, 35-39. Moreover, the non-response follow up  
6 period is also critical in resolving issues that cannot be resolved as well (or at all), in the data  
7 processing phase, for example, correcting inaccurate data or incomplete data and resolving  
8 duplicated data. Louis Decl. ¶ 24. These errors will be further compounded by a data-  
9 processing period that the Rush Plan cuts in half, thus reducing the time in which census officials  
10 will be able to check for and correct errors. Louis Decl. ¶¶ 25-40; *see supra* at 9. Nor do the  
11 additional details released by the Bureau in its August 17, 2020 PowerPoint give any cause for  
12 comfort: Many of the proposals in that PowerPoint were *already* part of earlier plans (and thus  
13 cannot remedy shortening the timelines in those plans), and others—such as hiring more  
14 enumerators and offering “awards” for extra hours worked, when the Bureau has been unable to  
15 retain even the enumerators it has—are plainly unworkable. Thompson Decl. ¶ 20; *see supra* at  
16 19-20. In short, the result of the Rush Plan will be lower-quality data across the board that fails  
17 to accurately capture the population of the United States—the entire purpose of census. Louis  
18 Decl. ¶¶ 1, 5, 30-40; Thompson Decl. ¶¶ 1, 5, 20-22, 27; Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 5, 38-42.

19       These errors will not be run-of-the-mill imperfections; they are likely to have “grave and  
20 material consequences” that will “undermin[e] the legitimacy of the count.” Thompson Decl.  
21 ¶ 5; *see also* Louis Decl. ¶ 3; Hillygus Decl. ¶ 5. By undermining the processes used to assess  
22 data quality and ensure reliability, the Rush Plan will also undermine public faith in the  
23 legitimacy of the enumeration and resulting political outcomes. Thompson Decl. ¶¶ 5, 23, 25-  
24 26; Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 39-42; Louis Decl. ¶¶ 40-44. What is at stake is not just accuracy for its  
25 own sake: the Census underlies our system of political representation. Where integrity is lacking  
26 in the enumeration, resulting legislative apportionment and redistricting, which rely on census  
27 data, Louis Decl. ¶¶ 41-43; Hillygus Decl. ¶ 40, will also be called into question, further harming  
28 the core constitutional interests at stake.

1       A plan that leads to such outcomes simply cannot be reconciled with the requirements of  
2 the Enumeration Clause. And the decision to adopt such a plan certainly cannot be justified as  
3 bearing a “reasonable relationship to the accomplishment of an actual enumeration of the  
4 population.” *Wisconsin*, 517 U.S. at 20. Moreover, Defendants have offered little indication that  
5 they have a plan in place to ameliorate these problems, beyond vague blandishments about  
6 ensuring an accurate count. That is not enough to satisfy the Constitution, and Plaintiffs will  
7 likely prevail on this claim as well.

8       **B.     Enforcing the Rush Plan During the Pendency of this Lawsuit Would**  
9       **Irreparably Harm Plaintiffs**

10      Preliminary relief is appropriate because irreparable harm to Plaintiffs “is likely in the  
11 absence of” a stay of the Rush Plan. *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 22; *All. for Wild Rockies*, 632 F.3d at  
12 1131; *City of S.F.*, 408 F. Supp. 3d at 1078 (noting that considerations for stay of agency action  
13 under the APA “substantially overlap with the *Winter* factors for a preliminary injunction”).  
14      Indeed, although the Ninth Circuit requires a plaintiff seeking preliminary relief to show only a  
15 “threat of future harm,” and does not “require that future harm be shown with certainty before an  
16 injunction may issue,” *Nat'l Wildlife Fed'n v. Burlington N.R.R., Inc.*, 23 F.3d 1508, 1512 & n.8  
17 (9th Cir. 1994), irreparable harm is all but certain in this case absent preliminary relief. Among  
18 other harms, the undercounts caused by the Rush Plan will lead to constitutional harms from lack  
19 of representation, decreased federal funding benefitting Plaintiffs, the need for Plaintiffs to  
20 expend additional resources in an attempt to minimize undercounts, and damage to Plaintiffs’  
21 operations that rely on accurate census data. These are precisely the harms that have justified  
22 relief in previous census litigation. *See, e.g., New York*, 351 F. Supp. 3d at 675 (enjoining  
23 Secretary Ross from adding a citizenship under vacated memorandum, or “any reasoning that is  
24 substantially similar to the reasoning contained in that memorandum,” based on “lost political  
25 representation, lost federal funding, and the degradation of information that is an important tool  
26 of state sovereignty”); *House of Reps.*, 525 U.S. at 328-34 (affirming injunction barring the use  
27 of statistical sampling in census, and noting interstate apportionment harms, and intrastate  
28 apportionment and redistricting harms).

1        *First*, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief because  
2 an inaccurate apportionment will violate their constitutional rights to political representation. It  
3 is “well established that the deprivation of constitutional rights ‘unquestionably constitutes  
4 irreparable injury.’” *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990, 1002 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Elrod v.*  
5 *Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976)); *see also Hernandez v. Cty. of Monterey*, 110 F. Supp. 3d 929,  
6 956 (N.D. Cal. 2015). As discussed above, the Rush Plan will not accurately achieve “an actual  
7 enumeration of the population,” as required by the Constitution. But the constitutional harm  
8 extends further. Because the census is used to apportion congressional representatives to each  
9 state, not just accuracy, but distributional accuracy, is needed in the census data to ensure a fair  
10 apportionment of representatives. Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 11-13, 39-40; Louis Decl. ¶¶ 40-44. It is  
11 not enough for the total count to be accurate; the proportional distribution of the population by  
12 geography and population group must also be accurate. Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 11-13. If the census  
13 undercounts the number of people living in Los Angeles, for example, the census could result in  
14 an unfair apportionment of congressional representatives to California—even if the census  
15 accurately counts the number of people living in the United States overall. Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 11-  
16 13; Louis Decl. ¶¶ 40-43.

17        Moreover, census data is typically used to redraw district boundaries for federal, state,  
18 and even local legislatures. *See* Louis Decl. ¶ 43; Thompson Decl. ¶ 23; *see, e.g.*, Westall Decl.  
19 ¶¶ 13-29 (noting use of census data to redraw political boundaries); Dively Decl. ¶ 9 (same);  
20 Soto Decl. ¶¶ 4-11. The harm to apportionment and representation caused by an undercount will  
21 thus extend well beyond the federal level, even if the total count on a state level does not result in  
22 the loss of United States representatives. In short, the Rush Plan will “compromise the success  
23 of the apportionment count” and “severely compromise the quality of the redistricting data.”  
24 Louis Decl. ¶ 43.

25        The undercount resulting from the Rush Plan will likely result in an unfair apportionment  
26 that will cause local government Plaintiffs, individual Plaintiffs, and members of multiple  
27 organizational Plaintiffs, to lose their fair share of representation. *See* Westall Decl. ¶¶ 27-29;  
28 Dively Decl. ¶ 9; Soto Decl. ¶¶ 8-11; Stewart Decl. ¶¶ 15-16; Gyamfi Decl. ¶¶ 5, 10, 18-19;

1 Green Decl. ¶¶ 21-24; A. Garcia ¶¶ 10-12. For example, based on the 2020 Census response rate  
2 in the City of Los Angeles and City of Salinas so far, historically low response rates in Harris  
3 County, and the Rush Plan’s curtailment of the activities that might remedy those tendencies, the  
4 residents of these Plaintiffs will likely be undercounted. M. Garcia Decl. ¶¶ 8-15; Briggs Decl.  
5 ¶¶ 7, 15-17; Gurmilan Decl. ¶¶ 6, 8-14. In addition, because both California and Texas redrew  
6 their electoral districts based on the census data, Plaintiffs will not receive proportionate  
7 legislative representation in their respective state legislatures either. *See* Cal. Const. art. XXI,  
8 §§ 1-2; Tex. Const. art. III, § 28. The same is true of individual Plaintiffs, who reside in these  
9 communities and will be deprived of their fair share of representation. *See* Ellis Decl. ¶¶ 12-14;  
10 A. Garcia Decl. ¶¶ 10-12. That harm, too, justifies preliminary relief. *See, e.g., Dep’t of  
Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at 2565; *State of N.Y.*, 315 F. Supp. 3d at 783.

12 *Second*, Plaintiffs will be deprived of vital federal funding. Local government Plaintiffs  
13 are direct recipients of multiple sources of funding that turn on census data. *See* Ex. 6 at 3-7;  
14 Shah Decl. ¶ 8; Dively Decl. ¶¶ 7-8; Wilden Decl. ¶¶ 4-5; Westall Decl. ¶¶ 34-36. King County,  
15 Washington, for example, receives Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), HOME  
16 Investment Partnership Program, and Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) Program funding from  
17 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), all of which are distributed  
18 proportionately based on census counts. Dively Decl. ¶ 7. In 2020, King County received  
19 \$9,852,719 for the three HUD programs. *Id.* An undercount of the County’s population in the  
20 2020 Census will reduce the amount of federal funding the County receives from these  
21 programs. *Id.* The City of Los Angeles likewise receives CDBG and Federal Transit  
22 Administration funds based in part on census data, and therefore stands to lose this funding as a  
23 result of an undercount. Westall Decl. ¶¶ 34-36. Because both localities have large numbers of  
24 hard-to-count individuals, both are likely to suffer undercounts due to the shortened timeline for  
25 enumeration, and therefore lose valuable funding. *See* M. Garcia Decl. ¶¶ 7-8; Dively Decl. ¶ 5;  
26 Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 12, 19, 39. Indeed, courts have recognized that even a “remarkably low net  
27 undercount” would “prompt the . . . losses of [federal] funding.” *New York*, 351 F. Supp. 3d at  
28 610; *see Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at 2565 (noting that “if noncitizen households are

1 undercounted by as little as 2%,” plaintiffs would “lose out on federal funds”).

2 Other Plaintiffs are similarly situated. Harris County likewise relies on federal funding  
3 that is based on census data, and has a large, hard-to-count population with typically low self-  
4 response rates, and therefore stands to lose funding as a result of a likely undercount. Wilden  
5 Decl. ¶¶ 4-6; Briggs Decl. ¶ 7; Shah Decl. ¶ 8; Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 12, 19, 39. Individual Plaintiffs  
6 in these hard-to-count areas will suffer from decreased funding for local government services on  
7 which these Plaintiffs rely, like public schools, and road and highway maintenance. Ellis Decl.  
8 ¶¶ 4-11; A. Garcia Decl. ¶¶ 4-9; *see also* Green Decl. ¶¶ 25-26 (noting that members will be  
9 harmed by loss of funding). “Los[ing] out on federal funds” constitutes a “concrete and  
10 imminent injury.” *Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at 2565 (affirming standing based on likely  
11 loss of funds stemming from lower census response rates). Moreover, there is no realistic  
12 prospect for redressing this injury once it has occurred, as it will be an additional ten years before  
13 new census data is available to guide the distribution of federal and state funding, and damages  
14 are of course not available against the federal government for these harms.

15 *Third*, Plaintiffs will be irreparably injured because they will need to expend additional  
16 resources in an attempt to mitigate the undercounting that will result from the Rush Plan. Based  
17 on the non-response follow-up timeline outlined in the COVID-19 Plan, local government  
18 Plaintiffs and organizational Plaintiffs planned efforts to ensure effective counting of historically  
19 undercounted communities. M. Garcia Decl. ¶¶ 9-12, 14; Briggs Decl. ¶¶ 4-9, 13-14; Gyamfi  
20 Decl. ¶¶ 12-13, 15-16; Stewart Decl. ¶¶ 6-11; Green Decl. ¶¶ 7-17; Gurmilan Decl. ¶¶ 6-12. For  
21 instance, City of Los Angeles planned mobile outreach events each weekend of October—plans  
22 that will necessarily be frustrated or rendered ineffective under the Rush Plan. M. Garcia Decl.  
23 ¶ 13. Moreover, Los Angeles and its community partners—relying on the Bureau’s COVID-19  
24 Plan—have already conducted a public education campaign publicizing the October 31, 2020  
25 date for self-response. M. Garcia Decl. ¶ 14. The City—and other Plaintiffs in similar  
26 positions—must now expend additional resources to try to undo that campaign and inform  
27 residents and members that they must provide self-responses a month earlier—a task that will be  
28 harder because of the shortened timeline and the public health emergency. M. Garcia Decl. ¶¶

1 14-15; Gurmilan Decl. ¶¶ 11-14; Briggs Decl. ¶¶ 11-12, 15-17; Stewart Decl. ¶¶ 11-14; *see also*  
2 Gyamfi Decl. ¶¶ 11-17; Green Decl. ¶¶ 15, 19.

3 *Fourth*, Plaintiffs' usual activities will be harmed, and their expenses will increase, due to  
4 the lowered quality of census data that is likely to result from the Rush Plan. Local government  
5 Plaintiffs use granular census data to deploy fire department, emergency management, and  
6 sanitation resources, engage in urban planning, address transportation infrastructure needs, and  
7 direct investment decisions. Westall Decl. ¶¶ 30-33; Dively Decl. ¶¶ 5-6; Gurmilan Decl. ¶ 7.  
8 For example, Public Health Seattle-King County uses census data to identify where public health  
9 clinics should be located and plan the types of services patients are likely to need, and the King  
10 County Department of Local Services relies on census data to provide demographics that inform  
11 neighborhood and transportation planning. Dively Decl. ¶ 6. King County Emergency  
12 Management relies on census data for hazard mitigation and recovery planning. *Id.* Inaccurate  
13 census data will lead to a misallocation of resources needed for these and other urban planning  
14 activities. Westall Decl. ¶¶ 30-33; Dively Decl. ¶¶ 5-6; Gurmilan Decl. ¶ 7.

15 In addition, local governments Plaintiffs use census data to fulfill redistricting  
16 responsibilities under local, state, and federal law and to ensure fair representation in local  
17 government legislative districts, like city councils. Westall Decl. ¶¶ 17-29; Dively Decl. ¶ 9;  
18 Soto Decl. ¶¶ 6-13. An inaccurate census will affect how these boundary lines are drawn.  
19 Dively Decl. ¶ 9; Westall Decl. ¶¶ 24-29; Soto Decl. ¶¶ 8-11. And Harris County uses the  
20 census data to inform public health policies, including responses to the COVID-19 pandemic,  
21 and receives funding for its public health department that is often based on population data.  
22 Shah Decl. ¶¶ 5-8. Without accurate Census data, Harris County will struggle to receive funding  
23 and ensure that public health policies are appropriately tailored to the population. Shah Decl.  
24 ¶ 8.

25 These harms are also irreparable. "Normally the mere payment of money is not  
26 considered irreparable . . . but that is because money can usually be recovered from the person to  
27 whom it is paid. If expenditures cannot be recouped, the resulting loss may be irreparable."

28 *Philip Morris USA Inc. v. Scott*, 561 U.S. 1301, 1304 (2010) (Scalia, J., in chambers); *Chevron*

1 *Corp. v. Donziger*, 833 F.3d 74, 142-43 (2d Cir. 2016); *Idaho v. Coeur d’Alene Tribe*, 794 F.3d  
2 1039, 1046 (9th Cir. 2015) (recognizing that harm was irreparable where a tribe’s “sovereign  
3 immunity likely would bar the State from recovering monetary damages incurred during the  
4 course” of litigation due to tribe’s alleged violations of law). Here, of course, Plaintiffs have no  
5 avenue to recoup from the federal government the expenses they will incur in seeking to seek  
6 to alleviate the undercount that will be caused by the Rush Plan, or to remedy the decreased  
7 effectiveness and increased expense necessary for undertaking core programs and functions.

8 **C. The Remaining Factors Support Relief**

9 The final two factors, the balance of equities and the public interest, also strongly favor  
10 preliminary relief.

11 As discussed, Plaintiffs stand to suffer significant, irreparable harm from the inaccurate  
12 count that will result from the Rush Plan. *See supra* at 28-33. But these harms will not be  
13 limited to the Plaintiffs in this case. Given the importance of the census nationally, the harms  
14 Plaintiffs will suffer from an inaccurate count are likely to play out over and over again across  
15 the country. Hillygus Decl. ¶¶ 38-40; Louis Decl. ¶¶ 37, 40-44; Thompson Decl. ¶¶ 3, 19-23.  
16 Indeed, states, local governments, businesses, and non-profits all depend on accurate census data  
17 to obtain funds and conduct a host of vital operations—and of course, to determine political  
18 representation. *See U.S. Census Bureau, Importance of the Data.*<sup>22</sup> Courts accordingly  
19 recognize that, with respect to the Census, “the public interest . . . requires obedience to the  
20 Constitution and to the requirement that Congress be fairly apportioned, based on accurate  
21 census figures. Furthermore, it is in the public interest that the federal government distribute its  
22 funds . . . on the basis of accurate census data.” *Carey*, 637 F.2d at 839. There can be little  
23 question that the public has a vital interest in the accuracy of the census, or that this interest has  
24 constitutional significance. *Utah*, 536 U.S. at 478; *see also Dep’t of Commerce*, 139 S. Ct. at  
25 2584 (Breyer, J., concurring and dissenting in part). Thus, not only Plaintiffs’ harms, but the  
26 public interest, weigh strongly in favor of preliminary relief.

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<sup>22</sup> <https://2020census.gov/en/census-data.html> (last visited Aug. 24, 2020).

1        The harm to the government’s interest, on the other hand, will be minimal. If the Rush  
2 Plan is stayed, the government will be able to carry on census operations under its own  
3 previously promulgated COVID-19 Plan, which gives the government more time to complete the  
4 critical stages of the count. In addition, the government and public interest in having the census  
5 conclude by December 31, 2020—rather than a few months later—is marginal at best. There is  
6 no constitutional requirement that the census conclude by the end of the year, and any  
7 government or public interest in the agency’s compliance with the statutory deadline is  
8 outweighed by the constitutional harm that will result from the Rush Plan. *See supra* at 22-28;  
9 *see also Klutznick*, 637 F.2d at 837-38 (upholding injunction despite possibility it would cause  
10 Bureau to miss deadline); *Farris v. Seabrook*, 677 F.3d 858, 868 (9th Cir. 2012) (district court  
11 did not abuse its discretion in concluding that public interest in upholding constitutional rights  
12 outweighed the government’s interest in enforcing the challenged policy); *All. for Wild Rockies*,  
13 632 F.3d at 1138-39 (balancing competing public interests and finding that public interest in  
14 issuing injunction outweighed public interest in enforcing the challenged policy). This is  
15 particularly true given that Bureau officials have already acknowledged that it is too late to meet  
16 the statutory deadline. *See supra* at 10-11. Accordingly, equity and the public interest strongly  
17 favor preliminary relief. *See, e.g., All. for Wild Rockies*, 632 F.3d at 1139 (granting preliminary  
18 injunction where plaintiff demonstrated likelihood of irreparable injury, raised “serious  
19 questions” on the merits, and where the balance of hardships and public interest favored  
20 plaintiff).

21        A final public interest bears discussion. The absence of granular data due to shortened  
22 non-response follow up, the reduced insights into the accuracy of the data caused by curtailed  
23 data-processing operations, the elimination of transparency, and the widespread understanding  
24 that the 2020 Census is fatally inaccurate will degrade trust in the ultimate results, and thus in the  
25 democratic legitimacy of the decisions and political apportionment that flow from them. *See*  
26 *Thompson Decl.* ¶¶ 24-26; *Hillygus Decl.* ¶¶ 39-42. Preliminary relief is both necessary and  
27 appropriate to prevent the tarnishing of one of the few sources of information on whose  
28 legitimacy Americans of all stripes and persuasions can still depend.

1       **V. CONCLUSION**

2       For the forgoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant this Motion,  
3 stay the Rush Plan for the 2020 Census, and enjoin Defendants from implementing the Rush Plan  
4 or otherwise shortening the timelines set out in the COVID-19 Plan, pending final judgment in  
5 this lawsuit.

6

7       Dated: August 25, 2020

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**ATTESTATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE FILING**

I, Sadik Huseny, am the ECF user whose user ID and password authorized the filing of this document. Under Civil L.R. 5-1(i)(3), I attest that all signatories to this document have concurred in this filing.

Dated: August 25, 2020

## LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

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